

# Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME XVII.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1884.

NUMBER 29

## Official Directory.

MARTIN L. CLARDY, M. C., Tenth District, Farmington.  
BERNARD ZWART, U. S. Commissioner, Eastern District of Missouri, Ironton.  
C. D. YACKEY, State Senator of 24th District, Piedmont.  
JNO. L. THOMAS, Judge 26th Circuit, De Soto.  
WILL R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney, Ironton.  
THOS. G. FOLEY, Representative, Bellevue.  
A. W. HOLLOMAN, Presiding Judge, Arcadia.  
DAVID H. PALMER, Bellevue, and J. G. CLARKSON, Arcadia, Associate Judges.  
FRANK DINGER, Judge of Probate, Ironton.  
W. A. FLETCHER, Sheriff & Collector, Ironton.  
JOSEPH HUFF, Clerk Circuit Court, Ironton.  
G. B. NALL, Clerk County Court, Ironton.  
L. G. WHITWORTH, Treasurer, Ironton.  
S. E. RUTSON, Assessor, Bellevue.  
JACOB T. AKE, Public Administrator, Ironton.  
J. GRANDHOMME, Coroner, Ironton.  
F. C. MILLER, County School Commissioner for Iron county, Missouri, Pilot Knob.

CIRCUIT COURT is held on the Fourth Monday in October and April.  
COUNTY COURT convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.  
Probate Court is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

## Societies.

IRON LODGE No. 107, I. O. O. F. meets every Monday evening, at its Hall, in Ironton.  
PINE LODGE No. 333, I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening, in Masonic Hall, Cross Roads.  
PILOT KNOP LODGE, No. 433, A. O. U. W., meets every Friday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, Pilot Knob.  
IRONTON ENCAMPMENT No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Ironton, on the First and Third Thursdays of every month.  
STAR OF THE WEST LODGE No. 132, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, Ironton, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.  
MOSAIC LODGE No. 351, A. F. & A. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Cross Roads, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.  
MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A., meets on the First and Third Tuesdays in every month, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Masonic Hall, Ironton.  
EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A. F. & A. M., Regular Communication second Saturday in every month. All visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. J. W. ARNS, W. M., J. W. JACKSON, Sec'y.  
VALLEY LODGE, No. 1870, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meet alternate Wednesday evenings, as follows: October 10th and 24th; November 7th and 21st; December 5th and 19th.  
W. W. NALL, Reporter.

## Churches.

SERVICES at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Ironton, on the second Sunday in each month, — morning and evening.  
SERVICES in the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A. W. WAGNER, Pastor.  
M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, Ironton. J. MANLATT, Pastor. Residence, Ironton. Services, Second Sunday in each month. Sabbath School every Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.  
HIGH MASS and Sermon at Arcadia College every Sunday at 10 o'clock. A. M. Visitors and Benefactors of the Blessed Sacrament at 5 o'clock P. M. Mass and Sermon at Pilot Knob Catholic Church at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

## Arcadia College AND ACADEMY

OF THE URSULINE SISTERS

The system of education pursued in this Institution is designed to develop the moral, intellectual and physical powers of the pupils; to make them refined, accomplished and useful members of society.  
Pupils of all denominations are equally received—all interference with their convictions being carefully avoided.

## TERMS

For young lady boarders will be for the present, per session of five months, \$75.00—payable in advance.  
Terms for instruction in music, foreign languages, drawing, painting and ornamental handwork can be had by applying as below.

Attached to the convent, and totally separated from the boarding school, is a SELECT DAY SCHOOL in which the usual branches of sound and practical education are carefully imparted. A system of rewards and monthly examinations beget in the pupils a healthy emulation which stimulates study and produces surprising results.  
Terms in the Day School will remain as formerly—One Dollar, Two Dollars, Four Dollars, or Five Dollars per month, according to the studies pursued.  
In the Day School boys 14 years of age and under will be received.  
Prospectuses, and other information, may be had by applying, in person or by letter, to MOTHER SISTER, Superior of the Convent of the Ursuline Sisters Arcadia Iron Co. Mo.

## BELLEVUE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, CALEDONIA, MO.

Offers the very best advantages to those seeking education. A well organized school, with competent corps of teachers, fully equipped to give

## THE BEST TRAINING

in English, Classical, Mathematical and Scientific course of study. Moral influences the best—no saloon or gambling place in the neighborhood.

## MUSIC DEPARTMENT

First-class also. Expenses less than at any other school of same grade in the State.  
Next session opens Jan. 22, 1884.  
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I invite the attention of the public to my stock of Fall & Winter Clothing, it being complete and new, and made under my own supervision. I guarantee to sell

None But Good Goods, and the best fits, for all sizes, at Lowest Prices!

PANTS MADE TO ORDER, FROM \$5 UP; ALL WOOL!

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FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT BOTTOM PRICES.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

## Family Groceries,

STONE CHURNS, CROCKS, JUGS, JARS, QUEENSWARE, GLASS WARE, WOODEN WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, TOBACCO, PIPES AND CIGARS, CANNED GOODS, Eagle Ball Potash, Saponifier, and Many Other Things.

Call and Examine My New Goods.

None but STANDARD Goods Kept, And I am Selling them at the Lowest St. Louis Retail Prices. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. I Respectfully Solicit a Share of Your Trade, and You Shall Receive the Best Attention.

W. P. McCARVER. Country Produce Bought and Sold.

JOHN ALBERT. GENERAL UNDERTAKER AND FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

—ALSO, DEALER IN—

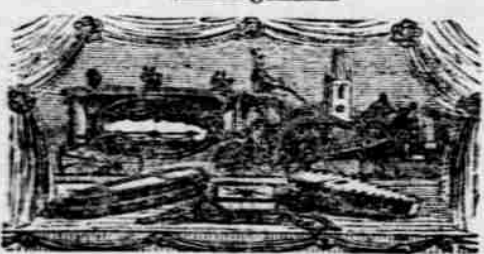
## Furniture, Pictures, Frames, Mouldings & Glass.

Metalic and Wood Burial Cases and Caskets of all Sizes and Styles, Ready-Trimmied and Finished in Ten Minutes' Notice.

BURIAL ROBES OF ALL KINDS.

HEARSE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

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Tombstones and Monuments.

Plans and Designs may be seen at Office.

ORDERS BY TELEGRAPH PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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Chas. W. Tetwiler, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, IRONTON, MISSOURI.

ALL kinds of Carpenter and Joiner's work executed in honest, workmanlike manner. Plans and Estimates furnished when desired.  
J. W. EMERSON, Late Judge 15th Circuit. W. R. EDGAR, Pres. Att'y of Iron Co.  
EMERSON & EDGAR, Attorneys at Law, Ironton, Missouri. PRACTICE in all the courts of the State. Strict and prompt attention to all business.

Boatmen's SAVING BANK ST. LOUIS. Capital \$2,000,000!

R. J. LACKLAND, President. WM. H. THOMSON, Cashier.

The Missouri game law is as follows: "It shall be unlawful to catch, kill, or injure any wild back, doe, or fawn between the 15th of January and the 1st day of September, wild turkey between the 1st day of March and the 15th of September, pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, between the 1st day of February and the 15th day of August, ruffed grouse, commonly called pheasant or partridge, or any quail, sometimes called Virginia partridge, between the 1st day of February and the 15th day of October, woodcock, between the 10th day of January and the first day of August, or any wild song-bird, or any insectivorous bird, at any season of the year, or take by means of any trap, nets, pens, or pits, or other device of this kind, any pinnated grouse, quail or partridge. This however, does not apply to any person who shall catch or kill quail or prairie chicken by means of traps or nets on his own premises for his own or family consumption." Paste this in your hats, hunters.

An old feud between Kentucky Republicans reappears in a demand for an investigation of the official accounts of Gen. Eli H. Murray as United States Marshal for Kentucky from 1869 to 1876. Gen. Murray was investigated once before, and the affairs of the office were found in a shape so satisfactory to the Republican authorities at Washington that he was permitted to resign, and was soon thereafter appointed Governor of Utah. Now, a Republican Congressman from Kentucky is authority for the statement that an investigation by the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice will show that Gen. Murray was shielded by political influence, when the evidence on file in that Department proves his management of his office to have been full of crookedness and fraud. We cannot say to what extent he may have been blameable for the irregularities in his office or the crookedness of his deputies; but it seems to be conceded that they were such as are imposed by the usages of the party and condoned by the so-called Department of Justice. This latter concern, by the way, is in worse order now than it has been before since the days of Landaulat Williams, and the public will not be much surprised by any disclosure of proofs that its chief function has been to run the party machine and cover up its tracks. Since the exposure of the Star Route trial expenses, it is not believed possible that there can be anywhere under the control of the Department of Justice an Attorney's office or a Marshal's office that is half as crooked or rotten as the Department of Justice itself.—Post-Dispatch.

## The Political Trials in South Carolina.

Judge Bond, who is known as a radical Republican, and whose methods on the bench in the circuit over which he presides have provoked much criticism, has recently dismissed the election cases in South Carolina as having no foundation nor proper standing in court.

These cases, says the New York Sun, have been nursed with special care by the so-called Department of Justice. Not satisfied with the services of the United States District Attorney on the spot, a lawyer of ability and eloquence and an extreme Republican in politics, Brewster, Attorney-General, has employed no less than five special assistant counsel to aid the prosecution.

Dallas Saunders of Pennsylvania was paid \$200 a month and his expenses in these cases. He began March 6, 1882, and stopped recently.

W. W. Ker of Philadelphia was appointed Jan. 21, 1882, with a retainer of \$1,000 and expenses.

W. P. Snyder of Pennsylvania was appointed in February, 1883, at \$200 a month and expenses, to aid the prosecution.

Benjamin Butterworth received a retainer of \$1,500, Nov. 13, 1883, "in the matter of the prosecutions of violations of the election laws pending in South Carolina," but it does not appear that he ever went to that State or rendered any service, except to draw the fee.

Emory Speer, present United States District Attorney of Georgia, was employed as special assistant, but his fee is not yet reported.

All the cases failed before the juries that tried them, and the others on the docket were dismissed by Judge Bond. From first to last, in all their parts, these were political prosecutions and nothing else. That fact was well known throughout the State and to the local District Attorney.

Now that the trials are all over, and

there is no longer any use in concealment, revelations are made of an attempted conspiracy in the jury room to convict some of the defendants and to let others escape, "to help the Republicans during the campaign of 1884." One of the jurymen charges that the officials representing the Government were privy to a caucus in the jury room, where this subject was fully discussed in its partisan relations.

This disclosure, following swiftly, as it does, on the heels of others made in the Star route cases, where spies and informers were regularly employed by the Department of Justice, has naturally provoked resentment and indignation. The committee now investigating the Department of Justice cannot pass this matter by without a searching inquiry, which will bring out the truth.

We last week asserted that the Department of Justice was corrupt, and that its "secret service" division was honey-combed with fraud, perjury and bribery. Some of the most infamous scoundrels in the Union are in its employ—and we needn't go all the way to South Carolina to find them, either.

Bishop Huntington of the Episcopal Church has an article in the Independent on the unfitness of the public school system as a moral educator. There are many parts of a finished and perfect education which the public school system and no other school system can compass. The especial work of our public schools is to make intelligent and useful citizens out of as many as possible of the great mass of children, the most of whom would otherwise not even learn to read. They have not time to discover the special aptitudes of all these children and to teach this one painting, that sculpture, another one engraving, and so on through an endless variety of trades. Certainly neither the public schools, nor any other schools, can perform the special work of the church, the family fireside and the social circle in the way of moulding moral character or quickening and training the moral faculties of the young. We know of no proof or indication that the moral tone or atmosphere of the common school is less favorable than that of any other school to the development of the cardinal virtues. If Oxford, or Eton, or any other educational institution resting on an ecclesiastical foundation, or peculiarly under the care of religious influences, is famous for the number of moral heroes it develops from an average generation, we should like to see the statistics. There is a vague impression abroad that the alumni of exceptionally straight-laced and religious schools are somewhat like preachers' sons—as good as the average, perhaps, but with reputations more fragile and more exposed to hostile censorship.—Post-Dispatch.

When labor has to appeal to British pauper labor to be kind enough to stay at home and not to come over and enlist the cause of employers against employees in the iron business, what becomes of the protection cry about wages? As to the facts concerning the importation of labor for various branches of manufacturing, there is no question. It has been done by New England cotton manufacturers; labor organizations assert that it is being attempted by iron men. It seems to be the opinion of the laborer that it is to little purpose that he is protected against pauper labor in Europe if he is to encounter the same labor imported to America.

The most significant fact in politics is the awakening of American workmen to the solemn truth that the protection pretense of affection for labor and desire to protect wages is all sham and a deceit. It is strange that such hypocrisy should have deceived; but it did deceive, and thoroughly. At last, however, labor has aroused itself to the fact that it is protected precisely to the extent that it has been able to organize and protect itself. It has dawned upon the patient laboring man that, under protection and despite the formation of numerically and morally powerful organizations of labor counter to monopoly and privilege, he has to suffer continual alternations of work and idleness, enforced by the efforts of employers to escape from what is called overproduction.

This awakened thought and profound interest is full of hope and promise for revenue reform democracy. It is able to appeal to labor and to the great bulk of the capital, brains, muscle, and enterprise engaged in American production and business—not against any right enjoyed by, or due to, any American citizen; but solely against un-

American privileges enjoyed by a few at the expense of the many. It is a conservative and a just appeal; it is made to no class. It is made to no special interest. It is made to and on behalf of the entire American people. Equality for all, privileges for none. It does not even necessarily impugn the motives of those who blindly, through interest or otherwise, uphold the privilege system; but simply plants itself upon the broad principle of equality of conditions, and then the race to the strongest and wisest. It simply avers that the monopoly system is false and un-American, no matter by whom or for what reasons upheld.—Cin. News Journal.

## The School of Mines.

For some years past fears have been entertained by the friends of this institution that sooner or later an open effort would be made to remove it to Columbia and place it entirely under the control of the Faculty of the State University, of which it is a branch. At nearly every session of the Legislature liberal appropriations have been fought and other indications of hostility have cropped out, causing the friends of the school to take fresh alarm, but up to the present time no one has for a moment thought that any design against the school could possibly exist among those to whose charge it is committed. This may not now be the case, but Prof. Douthat, Principal of the Preparatory Department, in a letter to the Rolla Herald makes such a charge, and declares in so many words that the Faculty of the School—his associates—are bent upon its destruction.

In proof of the grave charge made by Prof. Douthat, he cites the fact that his department has been twice reorganized within a year—the last time for no other real object but to force his resignation, inasmuch as he, more than any other obstacle, stands in the way of the designs of the conspirators.

Whatever may be the real merits in the controversy, which Prof. Douthat has opened, we have very indubitable proof in the record he has made, that no truer, more earnest or hard-working friend to the School of Mines is to be found than in the person of Prof. Douthat, and it is to his indomitable perseverance under difficulties immediately surrounding the School and hostility remote from it, that the school has attained its present high rank.

We most earnestly hope that the Professor is mistaken and that his associates will be able to put their action upon higher and justifiable ground. We wish it for themselves, for Prof. Douthat, for the school, and for the people of South Missouri, who are just beginning to appreciate and be proud of the School of Mines.—West Plains Journal.

## Caper Sauce.

Her cold feet haunt me still, should be sung these days by married men.—Waterloo Observer.

It is said that old maids can write the best love tales, because their idea of love is all imagination.—Chicago Sun.

Twelve million clocks were manufactured last year. The world seems bound to go "on tick."—Hartford Post.

A burglar who has told a Boston paper the secrets of his trade says that of all things he most fears a woman's voice. He is evidently married.—Philadelphia Call.

Uncle Sam to Hans: "If you don't want my pork I guess I don't want your wines." Hans: "Vell, hold on a minute. I see about dot."—Indianapolis Journal.

A California girl has taught her horse to kneel whenever she wants to mount. No girl, however, is happy until she has taught a young man to kneel.—Yonkers Statesman.

There is a girl on exhibition at Chicago who has ten fingers on each hand. What an excellent hand she would make at picking berries or getting a knot out of a shoestring.—Philadelphia News.

A farmer got drunk enough on two glasses of beer the other day to let forty bushels of potatoes on his sleigh freeze up and become worthless. He blamed the weather, of course.—Detroit Free Press.

A man in Iowa has patented a hen's nest. By and by some man will patent the hen, and then we will have to pay for eggs until a plain omelet will taste like a ten dollar bill.—Burlington Hawkeye.

"I'm real glad that I married in December last," said a blushing Philadelphia bride. "If the ceremony had been delayed until this month people might have thought I took advantage of leap year and proposed."—Yonkers Gazette.

"I tell ye, Bill, no girl can fool me. If I call on a girl and she doesn't say much and acts like she wants me to leave, and don't shake hands with me when I leave, and don't ask me call again, it's very seldom I ever call back to see her."—Kentucky State Journal.

"Merciful goodness!" exclaimed an old bachelor, as a bevy of beautiful girls swooped down upon him one evening and insisted upon escorting him to an oyster saloon. "What does this mean?" "Oh don't be scared!" one of the maidens cried, "it's only a she said."—New York Journal.